

Locus L 9895	Dor 19 9.3	Fld G ₁	Sq A, J, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Loc. type Fieldstone Wall Collapse (card)
Open Date 20/07/93	High 14.05	at SW	Low 13.71	at NE
Close Date 21/07/93	High 13.79	at SW	Low 13.66	at C ₁
Floor: type L	Width L.8	Remove / / / /	Vol 	Drawn? / /
Length 3.6	Value 41			
Photo #(1) 101425	Photo #(2) 101426			
Written by: S, G, O	Checked by: J, R, Z			
Seals: L 9874 L 9895 L 9916 L 9914	Sealed by: / / / / / / / /			
Locl above	L 9874 L 9894	/ / / /	/ / / /	/ / / /
Locl below	L 9913 L 9933 L 9934 L 9945	L 9946 L 9956	/ / / /	/ / / /

Unit	Phase	Stage	Stratum	PoM
Summary				

Opened: When L9874 and L9894 came down upon a "carpet of rubble"

Limits (N) Thins and ends at the S extent of L9911 and L9910
 (S) W9715 in the SE, bank of A131 in the SW, L9913 in the SE corner of the locus
 (E) L9877, and L9912 underneath.
 (W) Pedestal underneath L9025, the Roman drain feature.

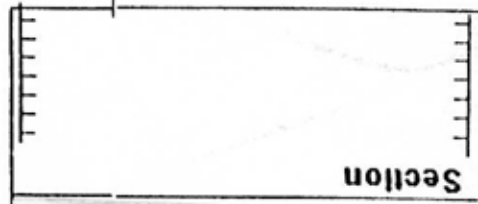
Closed: Much of the rubble was removed, and the area directly underneath resolved itself into several new loci.

Matrix: Very dense fieldstone concentration, with stones ranging from fist size to 40x40x20cm, in a matrix of mudbrick debris. Sherd density lower than in most adjacent loci.

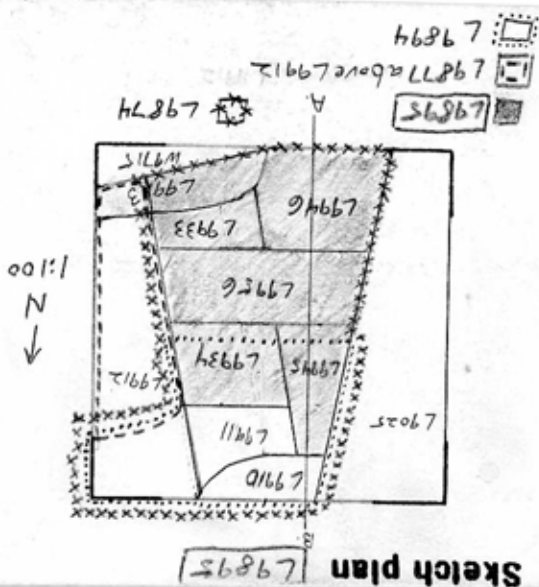
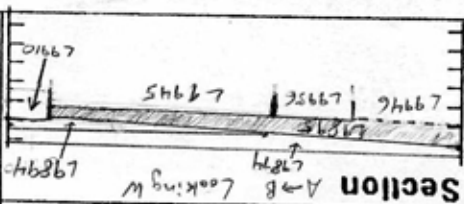
Relations: The relations of L9895 are complex -- see my interpretation of this locus at the end of this section for help in clarification. L9895 is covered, but not sealed by, L9874 to the S, and L9894 to the N. To the S, L9895 reaches W9715; in fact, L9895 may be partially or wholly derived from this wall. To the E, the relation between L9895 and L9877, the large pit, is not clear. L9877 may cut L9895 but the density of field stones at the base of L9877 does not differ markedly from that of L9895, + its E-most extent. Fieldstones of light density are also present in the W of L9912, which immediately underlies L9877 and also borders L9895 in the E. To the N, L9895 thins and disappears between L9894 and L9934. However, L9911 contains the N-most stones of this rubble deposit, mixed in with mudbrick debris.

L9895 covers several loci, some of which appear to be sealed by it. To the NW, L9895 covers and probably seals L9945, and to the NE, L9895 has the same relation with L9934. Although L9895 does not formally extend to cover L9911, the outstanding finds at the base of this locus also appear to have been sealed by the wall toppling event which created L9895. L9895 covers, but probably does not seal, L9956, which extends from E to W underneath the center of L9895. To the SW, L9895 covers but does not seal L9946, which is a continuation of the fieldstone rubble deposit. To the SE, L9895 covers but does not seal L9933, located immediately N of L9913, which bears the same relation to L9895. L9756, L9933, and L9913 are not considered to be sealed by L9895 because these loci are composed of mudbrick debris which are directly overlying preserved mudbrick walls.

Additional Observations/Value: L9895 may be a result of the same earthquake which buried "Doreen." The only visible source for this rubble is W9715, whose foundation is clearly lower than L9895. The value of this locus for stratigraphic analysis is high.



Section



Locus L 9895	Dor 19913	Fld G	Sq A.F.31	Loc. type Fieldstone Wall Collapse (cont 2)
Open	Date	High at	Low at	Seals: _____
Close	_____	_____	_____	Sealed by: _____
Floor: type	_____	_____	_____	Locl _____
Length	Width	Vol	_____	above _____
Value	Remove	Drawn?	_____	Locl _____
Photo #(1)	_____	Photo #(2)	_____	below _____
Written by: SGO	_____	Checked by:	_____	

Unit	Phase	Stage	Stratum	PoM
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Summary _____

Opened: _____

Limits (N) _____

(S) _____

(E) _____

(W) _____

Closed: _____

Matrix: _____

Relations: These loci were also first encountered at a higher level than the sealed material found in L9911, L9945, and L9934.

INTERPRETATION: L9895 is extremely important for the interpretation of this phase of AF31. L9895 appears to represent the sudden toppling of a fieldstone wall or walls, possibly including L9715, across several mudbrick walls, whose eroded matrix was encountered in L9913, L9956, and L9933. The mudbrick walls across which this fieldstone wall makeup fell appear to have been preserved initially to the height at which a conspicuous and regularly shaped area of pure mudbrick debris, with no stones or pottery, were encountered (i.e. the top elevations of the aforementioned loci). The stones came to rest on both sides of these mudbrick walls, creating a pattern whereby areas of pure eroded mudbrick were found "peking" through and bounded by the rubble deposit. Several lines of evidence support this interpretation: 1) L9895 is at its greatest height in the SW corner of AF31. From there it slopes downward to the N and E. 2) The stone rubble is also the deepest in the SW corner of AF31, continuing as L9946 beneath L9895. 3) The aforementioned areas of pure mudbrick debris, which directly covered mudbrick walls, were encountered. 4) An extremely rich deposit, containing at least two intact vessels and numerous small finds, directly underlies L9895 to the N (L9945, L9911, L9934). 5) An area of toppled mudbrick fragments was encountered at the base of the N half of L9912, just beyond the furthest extent of the stone rubble.

Additional Observations/Value: _____

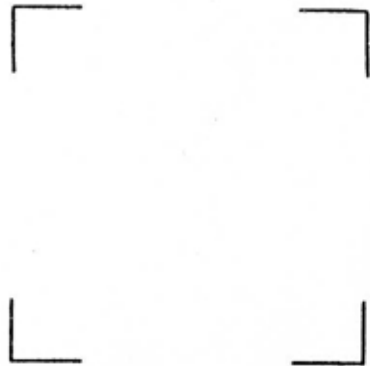
Photo



Section

Section

Sketch plan



L 9895

Reg. Clo.
Ele. Ele.

St Lc
Df

St Ob Ma R C P1 P2 P3

13.87 fs

tw st

u

05 13.72 fs

SY

sh cr 2 u ir

15 13.72 fs

fs

ma bn

u

13.72 fs

fs

tw st

u

13.66 fs

fs

sh cr 2 u ir

13.66 fs

fs

ma bn

u